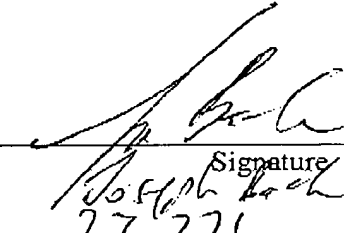

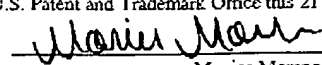


FEB 21 2007

Modified PTO/SB/33 (10-05)

<b>PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW</b>		Docket Number CQ10191
Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	Application Number 09/987,420	Filed November 14, 2001
	First Named Inventor Livia POLANYI	
	Art Unit 2626	Examiner Angela A. ARMSTRONG
MOUNTAIN VIEW OFFICE <b>23493</b> CUSTOMER NUMBER		
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.  This request is being filed with a notice of appeal  The review is requested for the reasons(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am an attorney or agent of record. Registration number <u>48,205</u>		
		 Signature 37,771
		 Pavel I. Pogodin Typed or printed name
		(650) 625-8100 Telephone number
		February 21, 2007 Date
CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION I hereby certify that this PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW is being facsimile transmitted to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office this 21 <sup>st</sup> day of February, 2007.  Monica Moreno		

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FEB 21 2007

## PATENT APPLICATION

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Docket No: CQ10191

Livia POLANYI, et al.

Appln. No.: 09/987,420

Group Art Unit: 2654

Confirmation No.: 7039

Examiner: Angela A. ARMSTRONG

Filed: November 14, 2001

For: DYNAMICALLY CHANGING THE LEVELS OF READING ASSISTANCE AND  
INSTRUCTION TO SUPPORT THE NEEDS OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS (as  
amended)

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

## MAIL STOP AF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Pursuant to the new Pre-Appeal Brief Conference Pilot Program, and further to the  
Examiner's Final Office Action dated September 21, 2006, Applicant files this Pre-Appeal Brief  
Request for Review. This Request is also accompanied by the filing of a Notice of Appeal.

Applicant turns now to the rejections at issue. Claims 1-5, 14-18 and 28-30 stand  
rejected under 35 USC 102(e) due to alleged anticipation by Fiedorowicz (U.S. Patent No.  
6,544,039). However, Fiedorowicz fails to disclose all of the claimed combinations of features  
recited in claims 1-5, 14-18 and 28-30.

Fiedorowicz discloses a method of teaching reading. While Fiedorowicz discloses  
determining an appropriate training stream, this training stream is based on either grade level  
(col. 4, line 9) or Cloze reading level assessment test, which judges the ability of a student to add

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*missing* words to a paragraph. However, this test for the training stream is only performed prior to the start of the testing, and is not disclosed to be performed more than once. In other words, there is no disclosure that a user could switch to another training stream dynamically.

Fiedorowicz also discloses at col. 5, lines 15-67 that task-analytic and process-oriented approaches may be used for student training. Although the Examiner states that this passage corresponds to the “at least one comprehension aid operable to help the user to comprehend the displayed words” as recited in claim 1, applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner’s assertion. For example the cited passage of Fiedorowicz is directed to the manner in which information is displayed to the user, but does not help the user to comprehend *the displayed words*. While Fiedorowicz is purportedly directed to the general teaching of reading, this is not done by helping the user comprehend the displayed words, but is instead directed to the sequence in which those words are to be displayed. If a word is displayed to the user in Fiedorowicz, there is no disclosed aid that helps the user to comprehend that word. Instead, Fiedorowicz relies on the sequence and process in which the display is made. This is a more general level of detail that is directed to grammatical structure, but it is not directed to helping a user *comprehend displayed words*.

Further, the Examiner asserts that col. 4, line 5 – col. 5, line 14 of Fiedorowicz discloses “determining a second word recognition level based on the determined word recognition errors” as recited in claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner’s assertion. As a preliminary matter, Fiedorowicz does not disclose determining word recognition errors prior to this passage of Fiedorowicz. Thus, word recognition errors could not be the basis for any second

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word recognition level. Further, the passage identified by the Examiner does not disclose or suggest a *second word recognition level*, as recited in claim 1. The only level assessment in Fiedorowicz is made prior to the testing step, and thus, word recognition errors are not incorporated into the level determination of Fiedorowicz.

The Examiner responded to applicant's previous arguments at page 9 of the Office Action by simply restating the earlier position as stated in the rejection itself. However, the Examiner's response does not clarify the relation between above-discussed claim language and Fiedorowicz. While the Examiner asserts that mastering an exercise requires determination of word level errors, this is only asserted by the Examiner, but is not disclosed in the Fiedorowicz reference itself. Further, applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner that an accuracy determination requires necessarily supports "determining word recognition errors". To the contrary, there is no specific disclosure in Fiedorowicz as to *how* teaching is performed.

Instead of providing "a comprehension aid that is operable to help the user comprehend the displayed words" as required by claim 1, Fiedorowicz instead simply puts the user "on hold", but does not do anything to help that user comprehend the displayed words. In other words, it is up to the user to learn on their own within the framework of Fiedorowicz, but if the user fails to learn within that framework, the user is simply kicked out of the system, and a supervisor is alerted, see col. 6, lines 9-21. Fiedorowicz is otherwise silent as to how it assists in comprehending displayed words, but is more of a drilling and testing tool that is not tutorial in nature.

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Therefore, Fiedorowicz fails to disclose at least providing the user with at least one comprehension aid operable to help the user to comprehend the displayed words, determining word recognition errors based on user comprehension of the displayed words using the comprehension aid, and determining a second word recognition level of the user based on the determined word recognition errors, as recited in independent claim 1.

Turning to independent claim 14, Fiedorowicz fails to disclose any of the circuitry recited therein. For example, Fiedorowicz fails to disclose “a comprehension aid circuit” and “a word recognition level adjusting circuit”. The Examiner has not examined claim 14 with respect to Fiedorowicz, but has simply applied the analysis of claim 1. However, claim 14 is different from claim 1, in that claim 14 recites a structure having structural elements, including the above-mentioned circuits. Additionally, Examiner has not identified any comprehension aid display circuit for displaying comprehension aids to the user *based on the determined user recognition errors* as recited in claim 14. The Examiner has not identified any circuitry present in Fiedorowicz, and further, in his discussion of claim 1, did not identify how the comprehension aid is provided *based on the determined user recognition errors* as recited in claim 14. Similarly, the Examiner has not identified any circuit structure that *adjusts the word recognition level* of the user *based on the determined recognition errors*, as recited in claim 14. As explained above, Fiedorowicz only makes an initial determination based on grade level or the Cloze reading level assessment test, but does not perform a separate second assessment based on word recognition errors made by the user, as required by claims 1 and 14.

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Therefore, Fiedorowicz fails to disclose at least a comprehension aid display circuit for displaying comprehension aids to the user based on the determined user recognition errors, and a word recognition level adjusting circuit adjusting the word recognition level of the user based on the determined recognition user errors, as recited in claim 14. Claims 2-5 and 15-18 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency on claims 1 and 14.

With respect to independent claims 28, Fiedorowicz fails to disclose at least instructions for providing at least one comprehension aid to the user, the provided comprehension aid operable to help the user to comprehend the displayed words, instructions for determining word recognition errors based on user comprehension of a word using the at least one comprehension aid provided to the user, and instructions for determining a second word recognition level of a user, the first word recognition level being dynamically adjusted based on the determined word recognition errors, as recited in claim 28. Fiedorowicz does not provide sufficient disclosure with respect to these claim elements for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to similar claim language recited in claims 1 and 14.

Further, Fiedorowicz fails to disclose that the first word recognition level is *dynamically adjusted based on the determined word recognition errors*, as recited in claim 28. Fiedorowicz makes absolutely no disclosure about further modification of the first word recognition level, or using word recognition errors as the basis for a word recognition level. Instead, Fiedorowicz only refers to grade level or the Cloze test of missing words (i.e., not errors in recognizing the displayed words themselves).

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Turning to claim 29, Fiedorowicz fails to disclose analyzing the text *based on a theory of discourse analysis*, or *displaying a grammatically tunable text summary* based on the determined reading level, as recited in claim 29. The Examiner has not identified where these claimed features are disclosed in Fiedorowicz.

Further, applicant respectfully submits that Fiedorowicz fails to disclose instructions for providing at least one comprehension aid to the user, the provided comprehension aid operable to help the user to comprehend the displayed text, instructions for determining user comprehension of the text using the at least one comprehension aid provided to the user, and instructions for determining a further user reading levels based on the user comprehension and reading level, as recited in claim 29, for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claims 1 and 14.

With respect to claim 30, the Examiner has failed to identify any disclosure in Fiedorowicz of instructions for providing at least one comprehension aid to the user, *the provided comprehension aid operable to help the user to comprehend the displayed words*, instructions for determining word recognition errors *based on user comprehension of a word using the at least one comprehension aid provided to the user*, and instructions for *determining a second word recognition level of the user, the first word recognition level being dynamically adjusted based on the determined word recognition errors*, as recited in claim 30. The detailed reasons as to why Fiedorowicz does not disclose these claimed features is provided above with respect to the above-discussed independent claims reciting similar language in this regard.

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Finally, claims 6-12, 19-25, 27, 29 and 31 are not obvious at least due to deficiencies of  
Fiedorowicz, which were enumerated above.

Respectfully submitted,

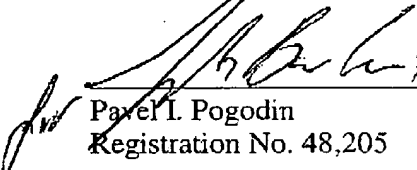
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MOUNTAIN VIEW OFFICE

23493

CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: February 21, 2007

 #37,771  
Pavel I. Pogodin  
Registration No. 48,205

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR  
REVIEW is being facsimile transmitted to the U.S. Patent and  
Trademark Office this 21st day of February, 2007.

  
Monica Moreno